CHICAGO'S PRO-GERMAN MAYOR ONLY AN ECHO OF A BOSS

William Hale Thompson, Whose Opposition to Marshal Joffre's Visit and Liberty Bond Sale Stirred the Country, Really Ruled by Fred Lundin, "The Big Swede," in His Civic Policies

Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago has been accused of disloyalty to the United States and of pro-German activities. He opposed the proposal to invite Marshal Joffre and Mr. Balfour to Chicago because of Chicago's large German population. He interfered indirectly with the sale of Liberty bonds. His impeachment by the municipal authorities and his prosecution by the Federal authorities have been considered. He has been denounced in Chicago and throughout the rest of the country. Under these conditions it is important to show what manner of man be is and what ambitions have inspired his course. The following account of him was prepared by a Chicago observer who has had ample opportunity to study him.

rate in his judgment. Nearly every

capitalizing anti-war sentiment in Chicago if he had been more clever

ine him. His signed statements are

Walter Rohm, one of the henchmen.

No one would allege that Mayor

Thompson wrote the anti-war and anti-Wilson articles that appear in

that paper. They are too carefully written. The publisher knows that

Federal agents read the paper every

City Hall No. 2 is a room in the

La Salle Hotel. It is changed frequently because the henchmen are very annoying. It is there that Fred Lundin tries to tell Mayor Thompson.

Talk of Impeachment.

The school board row is an illus-

tration. There wouldn't have been much of a row if Mr. Lundin's plans had been carried out. But Mr. Thompson flivvered at certain essen-

Thompson's brain ceases to work.

O understand William Hale feeling was really the last hope. It is Thompson the official, the very difficult just now to express an opinion as to whether Lundin is accu-Mayor of Chicago, it is necesearly to know Fred Lundin and the intelligent person thinks he is wrong. relationship that exists between the It is quite possible that Mayor two. Thompson might have made good on

When Thompson was elected Mayor the public had heard little or nothing about it. It is probable, however, that of Lundin. They did not know that it most Chicago people, including those was Lundin, now the generalissimo of Of German extraction, believe that a the City Hall, who had engineered the election; they did not know that it was Lundin's shrewd political manouvring that enabled Thompson to pile up the to Mayor Thompson's personal responbiggest majority ever given to a Chi-

ago Mayor.

Supposed to be the work of somebody the class. The City Hall organ called the a suggestion, just a suggestion, of Republican is ostensibly published by Machiavelli. He wears a black Windnor tie and a black flowing coat. He has fine white teeth and a persistent, aperturbable smile. So few persons know him intimately that he is almost myth. Consciously or unconsciously, he cultivates the idea that he has ratical powers.

They have said he is Svengali to Big Bill Trilby," but that is not quite urate. Big Bill has too much force of character ever to be Trilby.

City Hall No. 2 is where everything is discussed in advance. It isn't Genssimo Lundin's fault if Mayor hompson fails to understand, or falls to say what he ought to say.

Mayor Thompson's pro-German proamme was laid out in advance. ndin is a Swede, and it seemed a ster play to make a bid for Germanpacifist-Socialist support. It must be derstood that Thompson has long ce lost hope of being Mayor again; Lundin has also lost hope of making triffe excited anyway, and Mr. Lundin him Mayor for a second time, but was not there. Mr. Lundin was probably over in City Hail No. 2. Mr. Ettelson, Corporation Counsel, and perhaps a rival of Mr. Lundin, was among those present, but he doesn't haps a rival of the workings of the

Is Mayor Thompson Sincere?

Chicago people wouldn't be so vexed Shout it if they thought Mr. Thompson was sincere. They don't think he is. He has been called a bonehead—"soft

on Montana tactica. He was a cowboy once in Montana, and if things went wrong there one was accustomed to attempt to buildoss the assembled multitude. That is precisely what Mr. It is a moot question who settled the big street car strike in 1915, whether it was Thompson or the committee of Aldermen which acted with

have a roll call on any proposal that was offered. When things got too riotous he declared the meeting adjourned, though there were twenty or more calls for a roll call on that proposition. He left the room in precipitate haste. The dignity of the Aldermen had been insuited and they proceeded to look up the law on impeachment.

That year saw the rise and collapse.

In Popular Personally.

Everybody who knew "Big Bill" in Everybody who knew "Big Bill" in the old days will tell you he was a very likable fellow. He came of an old Chicago family, he spent several years on a Western ranch and he was an ardent sportsman. His popularity a crimp in the boom. They had to years on a Western ranch and he was an ardent sportsman. His popularity of German extraction, believe that a declaration of war forecloses any argument about the merits of the question.

There is so little that can be charged

Thompson's personal responsionation and was elected to two or generating the contract of the contraction and was elected to two or generating offices.

three minor offices. Then Lundin took him in tow. Lundin was an important cog in the Lorimer machine, Thompson was just the kind of man he was looking for. The "Big Swede," as they sometimes call Lundin, had once been a Congressman, but he did not and does not aspire to political office. It the astute Lundin must be credited was and is his ambition to be a War- with this project. He certainly fa-

a boss can best maintain his supremacy by operating through a man who is altogether reliant on him not only midnight the Mayor and the "bunch," how to speak and how to act. The plan works very well till Mayor for political preferment but for politi-cal sense.

Mr. Thompson disclosed another discerned to be perhaps more valuable ever, than anything else. This was a stuberfligy. Thompson flivvered at certain essential points. Particularly when the Council met to reconsider its action in confirming the transfer of the could take successful take. Council met to reconsider its action in confirming the trustees nominated by grit, and once he has determined to Thompson never posed as a dry. Bego through with a thing he will do it. This element in Thompson's char-

not have a majority of the Council. It made him nervous. He was a acter was essential also for the operations of a boss who intended to ride his way, roughshod if necessary, to power. Thompson has balked at times, and his stubbornness has upset night they probably would have said

That year saw the rise and collapse of the Thompson Presidential boom. After the street car settlement the Mayor and the "Big Bill boye" made come back to Chicago without making the grand finish they expected.

Later a second trip was proposed, thing dramatic in Chicago, not only to enhance the bigness of Bill but to spread his name throughout the country. It was then that the idea of closing the saloons on Sunday was hit

wick, a king maker, a political boss,
Thompson looked good because he
to recommend it. It was spectacular,
was young, wealthy, amiable, likable
—in short, a good mixer. It is true he
cause the West was going dry, and it
never gave much evidence of political
would spread the idea that Thompson sense nor was he ever accused of being overburdened with brains.

But for Lundin's purposes these
things were merits. It is obvious that

Mayor Thompson announced his

Mayor Thompson announced his including Fred Lundin, took the train for the West. It was a special train, Mr. Thompson disclosed another and it was started off with consider-quality which Lundin's shrewd eye able hurrah. Back in Chicago, how-

Closed Saloons on Sunday.

The wets were angry because fore his election he had, as a matter of fact, signed a pledge not to enforce

telson. Corporation Counsel, and perhaps a rival of Mr. Lundin, was among those present, but he doesn't understand the workings of the Mayor's mind. Mr. Lundin does.

These statements savor of omissionee. They are not intended to give that impression. They merely captes that impression. They merely represent an effort to set down, crudely if you please, the real facts.

The Mayor sind of Mr. Lundin does.

The Mayor and his stubbornness has upset and they probably would have said things. Possibly the some very harsh things. Possibly the some very harsh things. Possibly the doesn't drys might have been a little puzzled too. But after all it had been a strenge too. But after all it had b

After his return Thompson to get into one jam after another. The

ncil, being largely wet, was up in arms, and down to the present time the Mayor has attributed his troubles to the machinations of the whiskey trust It can be granted that the Sunday closing idea did not pan out very well politically or in any other way. Lundin is not omniscient, though the henchmen think he is-

One trouble was that Thompson con-tinued to daily with the liquor crowd though they never buried the hatchet By subterranean channels certain sa loonkeepers could obtain favors at the City Hall; some of them even were given the privilege of keeping open on Sunday. The scandals were numerous and Thompson was finally forced to put into effect systematic and theroughgoing enforcement.

But other troubles followed, principally because those of the faith were not adept in "getting their bit." The Thompson-Lundin crowd were brought up on strong meat; they were the religion the old Lorimer organization. If they want anything their theory is to go after it, and it is an essential part of their creed to pay no attention to what the newspapers say. They do pay attention, but they've got to pre-tend they don't care.

Mayor Thompson's Sline

Having been out of office for some time the payroll patriots were naturally hungry. They were so hungry they didn't give much thought to man ner or method of their operation Either they didn't know the discreet and recognized means of feeding at the public corn crib or else they were in different as to what the public thought. Generalissimo Lundin, it may be said lid not approve the rough work. Bu the cleverest general cannot always control his army. Lundin's programme called for some pretty stiff proposi-tions, but the henchmen needlessiy

bungled the execution.

Thompson himself not infrequently gummed up the machinery. Despite all the precautions he would sometime say things that would queer all Lun-

Let us hark back to Sunday closing After it had been thoroughly pullished as a noble example of devoties to lawful duty Thompson pretty nearly broke up the show by an inadvertent interview. He said he had known that Deneen, his political enemy, with the assistance of the drys, canvassed the Grand Jury for the purpose of indicting him for failure to close the saloons "Why, then," everybody said, "he was afraid he was going to be put into

jail if he didn't close 'em.' "Deneen made me do it," was the way the politicians summarized the

Only recently the Chicago Mayor pulled another "boner" of the same kind. He had been carefully coached

The has been called a bonehead—"soft bone at that"—and they are quite sure his farm and his business. He used to manufacture patent medicines, but his farm and his business. He used to manufacture patent medicines, but his farm and his business. He used to manufacture patent medicines, but his farm and his business. He used to manufacture patent medicines, but his farm and his business. He used to manufacture patent medicines, but his farm and his business. He used to manufacture patent medicines, but his farm and his business. He used to manufacture patent medicines, but his farm and his business. He used to manufacture patent medicines, but his farm and his business. He used to manufacture patent medicines, but his farm and his business. He used to manufacture patent medicines, but his farm and his business. He used to manufacture patent medicines, but his farm and his business. He used to free the idea of greatness in his other the heast in hor to the said it had been brought to him when anything form the manufacture patent medicines, but his farm and his business. He used to free the idea of greatness in his other the his farm and his business. He used to free the idea of greatness in his other that his had been brought to him manufacture patent medicines, but was he is mot offerent. He is said to have told him when anything form the said it had been brought to him manufacture patent medicines, but was he is mot every any more. He is said to have told him when anything form the said it had been brought to him farm and his business. He used the feethe idea of greatness in his other while has an ensure the decident of the main it was his "wonderful personality" the was he is mot engaged in steering from the was at the was not quite sure what the heart medicines, but was he is not engaged in steering from the was at the was not quite sure what the heart medicines, the was the wind the has in fact, sedulously form the his farm and his business. He used to remain the main fact, sedulously for the his farm and hi

din's good work.

as and wrong.

The people of France's metropolis iave always been renowned for their turbulence, for their insubordinatio to the duly constituted authorities and for their readiness to revolt, to rise eld monarchical times the Parisians is. Time and again the mot invaded their palaces, with the result that the sovereigns found it prudent to transfer their court from the

The revolution, which brought abo the overthrow of the monarchy in 1753, originated in Paris. Popular risings in the capital resulted in the downfall of King Charles X. in 1830, of King Louis Philippe in 1848 and of the Empire in 1870; and it was by means of coups d'états perpetrated on the banks of the Seine that the First and Third Napoleons established them

Again it was a rising of all the unguly mob element in Paris in 1871, at the time when the remainder of France was straining every nerve to rid its overturned the provisional Government, and then devoted itself to the pillage of the city and to the destruction of the finest buildings and public monuments. Had it not been for the energy of the Prefect of Police there "the night in January, 1889, of his election to the Chamber of Deputies as majority would have seized the Elysee of Algeria and a Knight Grand Cross been superseded it is because of the in compliance with the urgings of his of the Legion of Honor,

trol and to prevent them from achiev- tion controlled by a man of greatering a successful revolution is the physical and mental vigor and alert-

ciency and strength of character of that country must necessarily affect the safety of the French Government | the international situation, particularly while the present terrible war is in

NEW PARIS PREFECT OF POLICE, COMMANDER OF FRANCE'S FORCES OF ORDER By F. CUNLIFFE-OWEN. | 1800 has an interest that extends far France which had been overrun by the troubles the fate of Laurent was military governor for the administrabeyond the walls of Paris, beyond even the borders of France, since any the situation at that time was so

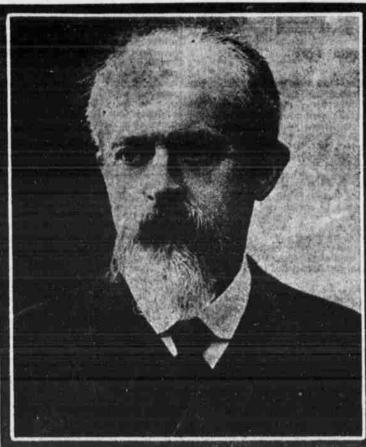
The situation at that time was so

He has been obliged to make way been to the Prize to the Department of War, which has been observation needed to com-

fact all of provincial France, may be occur to the readers of The Sun is as said to constitute the trunk of the na- to why the French Government should n, comprising its backbone, its have found it necessary to change the brawn and muscle and its heart, Paris Prefect of the Police twice since the is the head. And the head, as in all Hennion, who had succeeded Senator the Marne and the Ource is a familiar there a year or so before the war. He

preparations for a house to house de-

fence of the metropolis, and it had man of remarkable energy and re-been considered necessary to transfer sourcefulness, and who before coming to the south of France to prevent their becoming the spoils of Emperor Will-Latin countries, is often hot and reck- Lepine, a member of the Institute of story and need not be related here.



is no doubt that Gen. Boulanger, on Senator Lepine, who was Prefect of Police of Paris for twenty other serious disturbances in the in the office of Chef de la Surete, which

adherents and would have established seded on September 3, 1914, it was because the German army of invasion The man upon whom the French was almost at the very gates of Paris Government, be it republican or mon-Prefect of Police. And that is why the ness. For Hennion was then suffering appointment of M. Hudelo, hitherto greatly from the painful illness which since the creation of the office in home in that northeastern part of sociated with him in fomenting the a board under the chairmanship of the

If Emile Laurent has now in turn been superseded it is because of the son, is primarily responsible for the of the Department of the Interior, and dissatisfaction caused by his handling maintenance of order in the metropo- its duties are of the most varied charof the recent strikes in Paris, strikes lis. especially when the nation is at acter. which led to popular disturbances that war. This assumption is borne out in tained that the organizer of the strikes war was in progress the Prefect of and the ringleader of the disturbances Police, the prefect or governor of the

secret service, who is said to be a have looked for the preservation of sourcefulness, and who before coming the seat of the Government to Bor- to Paris as Chef de la Surete had been ployed on the demand and requisition deaux, and all the principal treasures Governor of several Departments in of the prefect for the suppression of distinguished himself by the vigor, order with his uniformed and ununithere a year or so before the war. He horsed, these men are every one of is thought very highly of by the them veterans, of fine record, espe

resent Government, especially by cially non-commissioned office Interior, once the political associate perfection of their discipline, in their out now the bitter adversary of ex- level headedness under the greatest Premier Caillaux, and is expected to provocation and in their wonderful rid the French metropolis once and tact and experience in the handling of for all time of undesirable aliens who, unruly crowds, have much in common under the cloak of neutrality, en- with the mounted police of New York avor to work for the Kaiser by stir- The Paris mob can as a general rule ring up troubles of one kind and an- be managed by the Gardes Municiother in the great cities of the Powers paux, by sergents de ville and by the

throughout France, save in Paris, sen of the allied Powers was required some that once heard it can never be to have a card of identification ready forgotten. The Government is always for inspection on demand. Thanks to anxious to avoid the employment of this and to the fact that every soldiers in the suppression of metro-Frenchman is required by law to have politan disturbances, owing to the inhis livret militaire, in which are re- evitable bloodshed and to the political &c.; his trade, his parentage, his con- if the prefect finds that the forces at iction of misdemeanors and crimos, if any; his obligatory military service with the mob, then he can call or the reasons of his exemption there- upon the military governor for one sirable aliens were enabled to escape squadrons of cavalry, whose appear-Hudelo's net, his agents, recruited ance on such occasions acts on the from every class of society, swarming mob much as the red rag on a bull and broughout the length and breadth of is regarded by the rioters as an intol-

French citizens of foreign birth and origin in Paris itself forms part and is equivalent to that of general. It is parcel of the duties of the Prefect of tive manner in which Hudelo did his guns becomes imperative that the Prework in the provinces, it may be taken fect of Police calls upon the military for granted that he would never have governor to assume entire military permitted alien agitators to work for control of the metropolis. the Roi de Prusse by stirring up labor No better preparation for the duties troubles of considerable gravity and of Prefect of Police can be found than

order and for the policing of Paris. In fact, troops can only be em France, notably of the Gard, where he disturbances. He is expected to keep mingled with sound judgment, with formed police on foot and with his magnificent mounted corps of so-Louis Malvy, the able Minister of the heavy cavalry regiments, and in the

ununiformed police, although it is a As Chef de la Surete M. Hudelo very terrible mob, whose old time war cry of "Hoo! Hoo!' shouted in hoarse tones from many thousands of throats produces a rumbling sound so fearrded his birth, education, marriage, consequences resulting therefrom. But his disposal are insufficient to cope erable interference in their own quarrel with the police, a species of family

Troops thus employed are under the only when even these means fail and olice, and judging by the very effective use of artillery in lieu of machine

Of course it may be argued that the Surete Generale, which has its counterpart in the secret service of the likewise the commander of its garri- United States, forms part and parcel

It is entrusted first and foren were not suppressed with sufficient a measure by the fact that when the with the protection of the President Government, be it republican or mon-and the late Gen. Gallieni, entrusted archical, has therefore always had to with the defence of the capital, felt the rely to keep the Parisians under con-necessity of having its civilian popula-when part of the country is still held of their families while in France, with by the enemy, and on its being ascer- was issued providing that while the the surveillance of alien and native suspects and ex-convicts, with the tracing of crimes the perpetrators of was an alien-a Turk, that is to say metropolitan province of the Seine which have ought refuge in the prov- and the disclosure of which would cause Chief of the Surce Generale (national was to carry him off only a few months an enemy—and that other aliens and the President of the Municipal inces and abroad. It works in these secret service) to succeed Emile later and was overwhelmed with claiming to be Swiss but justly sus-Lourent as the fiftieth Prefect of Po- anxiety concerning his family and his pected of being Germans had been as- in chief of the entire city, should form | Ipal police of the French city or town

ber over 8,000,000, an altogther appalling figure when it is borne in mind

does not exceed 40,000,000. Secret Police Records.

These dossiers, which relate exclusively to indictments and convictions, must not be confounded with the near 600,000 political dossiers of the Prefecture of Police. The latter concern clutches of the law, and include notes foreign and native diplomats, leading bankers, newspaper proprietors an editors, territorial magnates, great artists; in fact, nearly every one capa influence on the course of events owing and of quiet investigation, and revealing as they do the skeletons in the closets of every man and woman concerned, place a tremendous power in the hands of the Government of the

to account was strikingly shown at the time of the Legion of Honor scandal, which resulted in the downfall of whose political activities on French of refraining from printing and whose political activities on French of refraining from printing and printing and the president Grevy. While the latter was soil in behalf of their respective Gov-that is calculated to impair the innocent of any complicity therein, his son-in-law, Daniel Wilson, who lived with him at the Elysee, was one of the principal culprits. But he had taken the precaution long beforehand of using his father-in-law's name to have the dossiers of most of the then leading men of the republic sent by the Prefect of Police to the Presiiential palace for perusal, and he caused copies to be made thereof which in many cases he returned in lieu of the originals.

The result was that whereas his confederates were sentenced to long terms in penal servitude he, although ndicted, was never brought trial, the indictment being eventually quashed in consideration of his surrender of the dossiers in his posses-sion, 27,000 in number. It is said that would have taken steps to publish these dossiers either in France or abroad, and that, affecting as they did the official and private life of the principal personages of the republic the revelations might have brought about its overthrow.

The system of dossiers goes far to explain the sometimes otherwise incomprehensible attitude of French statesmen and politicians in moments have not something either concerning themselves or members of their families which they are anxious to concesi them distress, possibly even disgrace, ter of Police. and this fear of the contents of their

records and archives up to that date is well to establish if possible a hold entire question of espionage for the were intentionally destroyed by the on his activities. Very few of them benefit of the enemy, offenders being on his activities. Very few of them benefit of the enemy, offenders being leaders of the Commune insurrection escape so easily in this respect as my tried, not by the ordinary tribunals. In order to realize what these dessiers old friend. Gen. Horace Porter, of but by courts-martial. As in England mean it may be stated that they num- whom the mouchards of the Prefec- the cases of arrest and conviction for ture of Police reported, when he was espionage are shrouded with a mys-American Ambassador in Paris, "Pas tery which it has been found adds that the entire population of France des vices"—that he was without any terror to the fate which they are called that he wittily remarked after his re- deterrent. turn home on the termination of his | Prefect of Police Hudelo's successor

of the Seine that you can lead the cipal private secretary of Ministe double life at half price." the Interior Malvy, and who has

It is also the Surete Generale which long administrative career behind has charge of the expulsion of foreign- in the departments of Justice and ers whose presence for one reason or the Interior. He is a popular figure another has become distasteful to the in the political and social circles French Government or to some of its Paris, a man of much charm of m without any form of judicial process warm friend of Hudelo, so that the at the instance of the Prefect of may be relied upon to work well with Police, the decree being in each case each other. countersigned by the Chief of the Surete Generale, who is responsible for gle French newspaper has made any its execution.

Sometimes the alien expelled is undesirable, as an ex-convict, as a pro- from the office of Prefect of Police fessional gambler, or as being without and to the appointment of his su any avowable means of subsistence. ceasor. This is not because of the Sometimes it is a foreign newspaper strict censorship which is exercise correspondent who has been attacking the French Government. Or else the victims may be unofficial foreigners pursued by the Parisian new ernments have rendered them a source of concern to the Government in Paris. whom they and everybody Allens who have been thus expelled Paris are compelled to depend

by administrative process have no maintenance of law and of o judicial redress, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred their em- for any shortcoming or neglect ! bassles and legations are unable to do destroy that respect for the guardian anything in their behalf, since the of the law which contributes as much Prefect of Police and the Chef de la to hold the criminal classes in the chef Surete, who is his principal lieutenant. Thanks to this wise course usually have very powerful motives nary citizen looks upon the p for having recourse to such measures, as his friend, to whom he can

Watch on Foreign Spies.

Theoretically the Surete Generale is a division of the Department of the man and are accustomed to Interior distinct from the Prefecture their fights with him as fami of Police. In reality it is under the bles in which interference supreme control of the prefect, who outside, that is to say by the also receives his appointment at the is resented as an unwarrant hands of the Minister of the Interior, trusion. although it has to be ratified by decree of the President and approved by the as a matter of policy does

It has sometimes been supposed that the authority of the Prefect of Police their many acts of heroism was restricted to the mere metropolis. that is to say, the municipal police, to the shortcomings of the which is paid by the city of Paris. sliders that are necessarily in But in practice the operations and authority of the Prefect extend all over case such as that of the Coc-France, and that is why, although in New York the newspan every provincial department has its have accorded perhaps prefect or governor, there is only one the first day and the briefe prefect in France who is known as afterward instead of enti-"Le Prefet," namely, the Prefect of which have the disastrous Police, who under the reign of the creating unmerited mistr first Napoleon bore the title of Minis- prejudice against the

While both the Prefect of Police and ening the fair name of this dossiers becoming public constitutes the Chef de la Surete do all they are where else in the Union, as well able to pursue and run to earth native foreign lands.

special division that deals wi

as Chief of the Surete is M. Ley-"Things are so cheap on the banks marie, who has hitherto been the pri the Interior Malvy, and who has

> It is worthy of note that not a sin mention of the causes which have led upon the press by the Department War but in consequence of the p thority of the Prefect of Police By holding the police up to

The press in Paris and in power to uphold the prestige authority of the police by serving a discreet silence will

turn for assistance, while

lawless and criminal classes

the citizens of New York at